

**HEDEOMA RZEDOWSKII (LAMIACEAE), A NEW SPECIES FROM  
NORTHCENTRAL MEXICO**

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ABSTRACT

A new species of *Hedeoma*, *H. rzedowskii* B.L. Turner, is described from northcentral México. It is closely related to *H. patrinum* of the subgenus *Poliomenthoides* and is known only from the Mexican states of Aguascalientes and San Luis Potosí. A map showing the distribution of *H. patrinum* and *H. rzedowskii* is presented.

KEY WORDS: Lamiaceae, *Hedeoma*, México

Routine identification of Mexican species of *Hedeoma* has revealed the following novelty.

***Hedeoma rzedowskii*** B.L. Turner, *sp. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Aguascalientes: ladera N del Cerro San Juan, 5 km al E de Tepezalá, 2300 m, 31 Oct 1967, J. Rzedowski 24978 (HOLOTYPE: LL!).

*Hedeomati patrino* Stewart similis sed foliis late ellipticis vel orbicularibus, 1.0-1.7plo longioribus quam latioribus (vs. foliis late oblanceolatis vel anguste ellipticis, 1.6-3.0plo longioribus quam latioribus) et calycis dentibus 3 superis deltoideis per ca. 1/3 longitudinis connatisque (vs. dentibus anguste deltoideis ad basim liberisque).

Erect perennial suffruticose herbs 10-30 cm high. Stems with reflexed hispidulous or strigose hairs. Leaves mostly 3-7 mm long, 2-4 mm wide; petioles 0.5-1.4 mm long; blades elliptic-oval to nearly orbicular, 1.0-1.7 times as long as wide, glandular-punctate, densely appressed-strigose below, less so or becoming glabrescent above, the margins entire. Flowers arranged 1-3 in



Figure 1. Distribution of *Hedeoma patrinum* (open circles) and *H. rzedowskii* (closed circles); based upon specimens in the Plant Resources Center (LL,TEX).

the axils of upper leaves, the pedicels 2-4 mm long, both minutely glandular-pubescent and pilose-hispid. Calyces 6-7 mm long, the 3 upper teeth triangular, united for ca. 1/3 their length, ca. 1 mm long, the 2 lower teeth, 2.2-3.0 mm long, the tube 12-14 ribbed, atomiferous-glandular along the grooves, otherwise pubescent like the pedicels, the orifice with a well-defined annulus ca. 1 mm wide. Corollas 12-15 mm long, lavender, zygomorphic, the upper 2 lobes 2.5-3.0 mm long, the lower lobes 4-5 mm long. Stamens 2, their anthers connate. Nutlets ca. 1.2 mm long, 0.7 mm wide, smooth or seemingly so.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN EXAMINED: MEXICO. San Luis Potosí: W slope of Cerro "La Cuchilla" in Sierra de Catorce, ca. 1 km by tortuous road below Mina Terras Negras (73° 35' 30" N, 100° 53' 20" W), 2550 m, pine-oak woodland, 18 May 1973, Johnston, Wendt, & Chiang 11084 (TEX).

To judge from his description, Irving (1980) included both of the above cited specimens in his concept of *Hedeoma patrinum* Stewart. He called attention, however, to a collection from Aguascalientes by McVaugh (23685 [MICH]) which was said to be quite different from the more northern 'typical' material in having more cinerous, curling, hairs on the leaves, the upper teeth of the calyx deltoid and "well united", approaching that of *H. jucundum* E. Greene. Strangely, while Irving annotated (in 1976) both the type of *H. rzedowskii* and the collection from San Luis Potosí (cited above), he neglected to map the latter, which clearly belongs to what I call *H. rzedowskii*, but it has a much denser pubescence which is persistent on both leaf surfaces.

The two taxa are readily distinguished by the following couplet and their distribution is shown in Figure 1.

Blades of the leaf elliptic-lancelote to narrowly elliptic, mostly 2-3 times as long as wide; petioles mostly 1.6-3.0 mm long; upper 3 calyx-teeth narrowly deltoid, free to the base or nearly so; n Zacatecas northwards (Figure 1). ..... *H. patrinum*

Blades of the leaf broadly elliptic to orbicular, mostly 1.0-1.7 times as long as wide; petioles mostly 0.5-1.4 mm long; upper 3 calyx teeth deltoid, united for ca. 1/3 their length; Aguascalientes and San Luis Potosí. . .  
..... *H. rzedowskii*

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## LITERATURE CITED

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